

Indignant Resolutions.

At a meeting of the citizens of the City of Oklahoma, held in the court-room on the 31st day of July, 1880, on motion of Colonel J. R. McIntosh, Colonel Elton Ezell was called to the chair, and C. C. Ross was requested to act as Secretary. The Chairman explained the object of the meeting in a few brief and pointed remarks. On motion of Colonel J. R. McIntosh, the Chair appointed a committee of five to draft a preamble and resolutions expressive of the views of the meeting. The following gentlemen were appointed—to wit: The Hon. W. J. Lacey, J. W. Buchanan, J. R. McIntosh, W. A. Bodenhamer and G. Ligon, who, on motion, retired to prepare the preamble and resolutions. During the absence of the committee, Captain W. T. Houston addressed the meeting. The committee returned and reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Our attention has been called to a communication to the Chicago Daily Tribune of July 9, signed "Will H. Kernan," in which billiard and reckless mendacity vie with each other for supremacy; and

WHEREAS, This literary tramp and mendacious scoundrel, on account of a temporary sojourn among our people, to speak for them, and to give expression to their "real" sentiments; and

WHEREAS, This paid, hired hireling and pimp of Radicalism is now being quoted, and the sentiments expressed by him are being heralded as our sentiments; and

WHEREAS, While his mind is never engaged by any social or political question that would place him in rapport with our best citizens, or would enable him to learn the "real" feelings of our people; and

WHEREAS, The said Will H. Kernan was born and educated in the State of Mississippi in the year 1850 as a Radical emissary, and was, while acting in this State as associate editor of the Oklahoma Southern States, constantly engaged in misrepresenting the sentiments of our people; and

WHEREAS, From his course while here and his conduct since his departure in disregard of this State, it is more than clear that the purpose of his temporary location in the South was to secure a position whereby he could, while professing to represent the sentiment, render the most aid and comfort to the Radical party; and that he was, and is, an emissary of the same; and

WHEREAS, In the aforesaid article he willfully, deliberately and falsely states the views and sentiments of our people; and

WHEREAS, The article contains willful and base misrepresentation of gentlemen, by one whose bestial habits have placed him beyond the pale of social intercourse; and

Resolved, That "Will H. Kernan" is known only to us as a getter-up of sensational articles, the mendacious character of which was not relieved by a gleam of common sense—a notorious liar, coward and drunkard—a man of the material of what forgers, pimps and moral fops are manufactured.

Resolved, That we denounce the article referred to, and especially that portion which relates to the black race and their treatment by our Southern people, as a base and malicious libel upon the Southern people, and that we will not be assailed in this manner in what manner that influence has been directed. What have the Democrats done in the last five years? What changes have they brought about? What evils have they arrested? What notable public good have they effected?

Resolved, That the interests of the whole country demand a cessation of sectional hostilities, an honest and non-partisan administration of the government, the suppression of violence and fraud, the elevation to office of men possessed of statesmanlike qualities, and the political extermination of a brood of vicious demagogues who have fomented and perpetuated civil strife between the people.

Resolved, That an enlightened statesmanship will not graduate its acts by physical boundaries, but will look to the welfare of the entire people.

Resolved, That we earnestly desire a restoration of good feeling, and an administration of affairs founded on equality and justice without regard to sectional issues, and that the South is ready to maintain this Government against either foreign or domestic aggression.

Resolved, That this our Government and our race in common with the whole people of the United States of America, and that we affirm upon either is an insult to us, and that any one who charges us with disloyalty either wrongs us and charges us with disloyalty, without any reservation, and are willing to abide by it in its entirety.

Resolved, That the Chicago-Tribune, city papers, and all papers in the United States friendly to the cause of truth and justice, be requested to publish.

C. C. Ross, Secretary.

A Pertinent Question.

There is no accounting for the whimsical notions of some people, and especially of such as are likened to eels shaken with the wind. General Garfield says: "I affirm, and I believe I do not misrepresent the Democratic party, that in the last sixteen years they have not advanced one great National idea that is not to-day exploded as dead as Julius Caesar." And if any Democrat here will rise and name a great National idea doctrine his party has advanced within that time that is now alive and believed in, I will yield to him." The truth is, it has been nearly as much as the Democratic party could attend to the last sixteen years to prevent the Republican rings, organized for public plunder, performing their interesting mission so far as not to steal the Government itself. It failed so far, however, as to prevent them stealing the Presidency in which robbery Mr. Garfield himself played a conspicuous part. Nevertheless, the Democratic party was performing other patriotic and trustworthy duties than keeping the party in power from doing positive mischief. It especially aimed to bring about a reconciliation of the sections that had been lacerated by internecine strife, so that, as the war was over and the country would for the future be one and indivisible, the people should also be one in brotherly feeling. That was the great National idea the Democratic party sought to instill deeply into the hearts and minds of the people. They deemed its prevalence indispensable to the building up of the places made waste by the war, to the renewing of weakened industries, to the enlarging of trade, commerce and manufactures, and to the laying deeply the foundations of a great and prosperous future career for the Republic. It was a grand idea, broad and National in its embrace. And the Democratic party so far succeeded in the good work as to have General Garfield himself for a convert to its wise, just and patriotic purposes. Less than two years ago, on the floor of Congress, he paid the following tribute to this great National idea of the Democratic party. On that occasion he said:

"The man who attempts to get up a political excitement in this country on the old sectional issues will find himself without a party and without support. The man who wants to serve his country must put himself in the line of its leading thought, and that is the restoration of business, trade, commerce, industry," etc.

That leading thought was embraced in the grand National idea of the Democratic party. What that leading

thought sought to accomplish could only be attained—so thought and still thinks the Democratic party—by the people discountenancing all attempts to get up political excitement on the old sectional issues. Is that idea dead, Mr. Garfield? Have you abandoned it? Have you submitted, with your usual instability, to the demand of the party leaders, as made at the late conference held in New York City? They resolved that the necessities of the Republican party required that the old sectional issues be revived, that the bloody shirt be again thrown to the breeze, that old sores be reopened, and the bitterness of hate between the people of the North and those of the South be once more tasted by the Nation. That is what the Republican leaders now propose, and the feast to which they invite the voters, particularly of the Northern States. It remains to be seen what support they will receive in this again stirring sectional animosity, and impairing the business and industries of the country.

That is only one of the great National ideas that have been advanced by the Democratic party in the last sixteen years. There are others.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

What Five Years Have Wrought.

The Republican party met with the first blow at its authority in 1874, after an uninterrupted rule of thirteen years. In that year, Grant being President, the elections for members of Congress resulted in a Democratic majority in the House. This was the forty-fourth Congress, and when it met, M. C. Kerr of Indiana, was chosen Speaker of the House to succeed Speaker Blaine, of Maine, who had presided over its deliberations during the larger part of the previous Republican regime. Two years later the Democrats maintained their advantage, and the House of the Forty-fifth Congress was Democratic also, Sam J. Randall, of Pennsylvania, being Speaker. Again, two years later, the Congressional elections yielded a Democratic majority, and Sam J. Randall was re-elected Speaker of the House of the Forty-sixth Congress, now in existence. For nearly six years, therefore, the House has been in control of the Democrats. But their authority has been limited all this time; first, by the presence of a Republican majority in the Senate down to the beginning of the present Congress, and next, by the presence of a Republican Executive in the White House; and they have had an opportunity to exhibit only a promise of what they would do if in full authority. Still, they have exercised some influence on the policy of the Government in the last five years, and it will not be amiss to observe in what manner that influence has been directed. What have the Democrats done in the last five years? What changes have they brought about? What evils have they arrested? What notable public good have they effected?

First—They have brought about a conspicuous reduction in the public expenditures. In 1874, the last year the Republicans had control of the House and of the appropriations, Mr. Garfield himself being then Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations—the net ordinary expenditures, excluding interest and other payments on the public debt, were \$194,118,000. In 1879, the latest year the Democrats have had control of the House and of the appropriations, the net ordinary expenditures were \$161,120,000. Here, then, is a saving of \$32,998,000 which the country owes to the Democratic majority in the House—and that, too, although the expenditures for 1879 include \$5,500,000 paid to Great Britain under the Fishery treaty, and \$5,373,000 paid for arrears of pensions—both extraordinary items. The actual reduction in the regular ordinary expenditures effected by the Democrats in the House is \$43,871,000.

Second—They have reduced the condition of the South from disorder, strife and discontent to tranquility, order and cheerfulness. Down to the close of the Grant Administration the Southern States were governed by the bayonet, and we had repeated outbreaks and conflicts between the whites and blacks, the shameless rule of carpet-baggers, violent dispersions of Legislatures by Federal troops, and resentful insurrections by the whites. Now we have contented industry, prosperous enterprise, a more cordial feeling between the whites and blacks, and the absolute elimination of the Louisiana question, the South Carolina question and the Mississippi question from National politics. These beneficent changes are sometimes credited to Mr. Hayes; but it must be remembered that Mr. Hayes effected them through a Democratic policy forced upon him by a Democratic majority in the House in spite of the stubborn opposition of the Republican leaders. They are, indeed, and in truth, the fruits of Democratic influence in the House.

Third—They have put an end to the brazen reign of bribery, corruption, favoritism and official plundering of the revenues that prevailed down to 1876—an era of immorality in which bribes were openly offered to and accepted by members of Congress and members of the Cabinet, and in which scores of prominent Republicans, including Mr. Garfield himself, compromised themselves in ways which they have never been able wholly to defend.

These are some of the changes brought about by five years of partial influence on public affairs by a Democratic House. Has the country any reason to regret them?—St. Louis Republican.

Now that Garfield has recovered from the effects of his swing around the circle, it is suggested that he might take a trip through his Congressional district. There are a great many Republican voters there who have not yet had it made plain to them that Garfield's conduct in connection with the Credit Mobilier affair, the salary grab and the De Golyer \$5,000 fee was creditable to them. Perhaps, Truthful James can now make an explanation which will go down.

It is announced that Conklin has emerged from his cave of gloom and will inflame his torso for Garfield and Arthur. Of course the meaning of this is that Mr. Conklin will go, and ex-John Sherman will make the most of it, if Garfield is elected.—Boston Post.

The True Issue.

The difference between the two parties of the country has been strikingly illustrated by the speeches made at the Republican conference on Thursday and the Garfield serenade last night and those made at the two Democratic national meetings recently held in this city. What is the real issue before the country to-day? According to the addresses at Tammany Hall and the Academy of Music it is the restoration of the Federal Government to its original principles, and its honest, economical administration for the good of the whole country, North, South, East and West. It is whether the Constitution, which limits the power of the Federal Government, shall be obeyed; whether the Constitutional rights of the States shall be preserved; whether the ballot-box shall be kept pure and free from armed interference; whether commerce and industry and the arts of peace, which produce prosperity, shall be encouraged; whether the money of the people shall be honestly and economically spent for the public good; whether sectionalism, which has been the bane of our history, shall be exterminated; and the people of this great country, whose interests are identical, who are bound together by the strongest ties of race and religion and trade, and who are together working out the grand problem of popular institutions, shall be one in fact and law and the sacred protections of Constitutional Government. To these questions the Democrats send up a unanimous "Yes," while the Republican party, as the result of its twenty years' power, answers by its acts and by the voices of its controlling leaders, "No."

But according to the leading Republicans who are trying to elect Garfield, these are not the chief questions before the country, if they are questions at all. The real issue does not concern the fundamental principles of the Government, nor the solid business interests of the country, nor the prosperity of fifty millions of people. Nothing of the sort. It is the bloody shirt. It is whether white men living in the Southern States, who are loyal and patriotic and law-abiding in every respect, shall be treated as citizens or as rebels; whether a dozen great States, whose people are one with us in every respect, whose industries are essential to the prosperity of the Nation, whose rights and liberties we are bound to maintain, shall be treated as conquered provinces and held under subjection; whether all the lawful and blighting passions of a war which ended fifteen years ago shall be kept alive to alienate the Southern States from the Union; whether men who are as loyal and patriotic as any in the country should be continually branded as "rebels," "traitors," and "Copperheads;" whether all the vital material and social and moral interests of the country should be sacrificed to keep the hideous war-torn wounds that else would heal, and make a real union of our people impossible. And to this issue the Republicans send up a tremendous "Yes," while the Democrats respond with a unanimous, patriotic "No."

This difference is terribly suggestive. It shows that the two great parties of the country stand for and represent. Democrats everywhere protest against a revival of the old war cries and memories, now that the country is at peace, and the Southern States are as orderly and quiet as any in the Union. There is not a rebel in America. The bloody shirt does not represent a real issue. It is unpatriotic to force it upon a reluctant country. Statesmanlike conduct demands a violation of sound principle and the sacrifice of solid material interests for a bugaboo. It was only a short time ago that Mr. Garfield himself declared in the House of Representatives that "the man who attempts to get up a political excitement in this country on the old sectional issues will find himself without a party and without support. The man who wants to serve his country must put himself in the line of its leading thought, and that is the restoration of business, trade, commerce, industry, sound political economy, hard money, and honest payment of all obligations."

This is so plain that every man of common sense will admit its truth. But the leading Republicans at the conference and last night repudiated this sentiment utterly and unqualifiedly. Blaine declared that the real issue is whether "the men who fought the civil war shall surrender to the men who fought against the Union." Logan was still more emphatic in declaring that the question is whether "the rebel army and the Copperheads of the North shall have the right to govern this country." Harrison, of Indiana, shrieked in the same warlike strain; and even John Sherman, the Republican financier, declared that the great question is whether "the Republican party shall resign to the Solid South, headed by Wade Hampton and the Ku-Klux Klan, and a little segment in the Northern States calling itself the Democratic party." At the serenade last night the three principal speeches were made by Logan, Harrison and Conger; and all of them were charged with the war spirit, as though the country were in the midst of a rebellion and Democrats were rebels and traitors trying to seize the Government. These speeches were not only unpatriotic and vicious as could well be and false as they were pernicious, but they insulted the intelligence of the people to whom they were addressed. What do the business men of New York think of such declarations as these men made? What can anybody think but that the Republican party is reduced to desperation, and seizes the bloody shirt as its last resort? What is it but a confession on the part of Republican leaders that they are unable and unwilling to go before the country on the real issues of the time. Unable to do this, they hasten to exhibit themselves as demagogues. And Mr. Garfield turns his back on his record, puts his foot on his Congressional statements, approves the sectional demagogism of his followers, and screams aloud for the negro, who was the only unflinching patriot during the war! A more pitiable spectacle was never presented to a great people than has been made by the Republican managers. And if the intelligent and patriotic merchants and business men of this city are not shocked and disgusted by the exhibi-

tions these demagogues have made of the party they are trying to keep in power, the outlook for popular institutions is bleak indeed.—N. Y. Express.

Irresistibly Funny.

Nothing could be more irresistibly funny than the pathetic despair with which the Republicans appeal to the Democrats not to make the Presidential canvass a campaign of calumny. Such an appeal is sheer impudence, coming from a party which pursued Horace Greeley, Salmon P. Chase and Charles Sumner to their graves with fiendish malignity. The Republican party has never hesitated to use the most brutal weapons of political warfare; and this hypocritical plea for decency results from the fact that General Garfield's civil record is marred by some very ugly stains, while General Hancock's reputation is as white as the driven snow. If mud-throwing should be practiced, the Democrats would have a monopoly of the mud, and the Republicans know it only too well. Hence those tears.

Moreover, it must not be forgotten that the Democrats are now merely calling attention to the merciless pelting which General Garfield underwent at the hands of his own party, before he was dreamed of as a Presidential candidate. The leading Republican journals, notably the New York Times, most severely denounce General Garfield for his connection with Credit Mobilier. On September 7, 1876, there was a large meeting of the Republican voters of General Garfield's Congressional District. A long series of resolutions was adopted, from which we quote the following:

Resolved, That there is no man to-day officially connected with the Administration of our National Government against whom more justly preferred more and graver charges of corruption than are publicly made, and abundantly sustained against James A. Garfield, than there are against the members of the Republican party, and the nominee of the Republican Convention for re-election.

That we especially charge him with venality and cowardice in permitting Benjamin F. Butler to attach to the Appropriation bill of 1875 a clause which authorized the use of salary steel, and in speaking and voting for that measure upon its final passage. And charge him with corrupt conduct toward his constituents; for his perjured denial thereof before a committee of his peers in Congress; for fraud upon his constituents in circulating among them a pamphlet purporting to be the findings of a committee and the evidence against him, when in fact portions thereof were omitted and garbled.

That we further arraign and denounce him for his corrupt connection with the Credit Mobilier; for his false denials thereof before his constituents; for his perjured denial thereof before a committee of his peers in Congress; for fraud upon his constituents in circulating among them a pamphlet purporting to be the findings of a committee and the evidence against him, when in fact portions thereof were omitted and garbled.

That we further arraign and charge him with corrupt bribery in selling his official influence as Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations to the Erie Railway pavement ring, to a deed in securing a contract from the Erie Railway for the purchase of the Erie Railway, selling his influence to aid said ring in imposing upon the people of said District a contract for the purchase of the Erie Railway, three times its cost, as sworn to by one of the contractors; selling his influence to aid said ring in procuring a contract for the purchase of the Erie Railway, three times its cost, as sworn to by one of the contractors; selling his influence to aid said ring in procuring a contract for the purchase of the Erie Railway, three times its cost, as sworn to by one of the contractors.

The result of this feeling among the voters of the Nineteenth Ohio District is seen in the fact that Hayes led Garfield by 3,569 votes. For our part, we frankly say that nothing would be more pleasing than to see the spots removed from General Garfield's record. It is not pleasant to think the candidate of a large mass of American voters is corrupt. Moreover, even if General Garfield's character were stainless, we do not believe he would have any chance of success against General Hancock. Meanwhile, the leading Republican organs must either prove that they have deliberately defamed their candidate, or admit that he is corrupt. It is a horrible choice of evils.—N. O. Times.

A Republican Lie.

For the past two weeks, the Republican press has been circulating an alleged report of Senator Hampton's speech at Staunton, Va., July 26, in which the following occurs:

"Consider what Lee and Jackson would do were they alive. These are the same principles for which they fought four years ago. I remember the men who poured forth their blood on Virginia's soil, and do not abandon them now. Remember that upon your vote depends the success of the Democratic party."

This has been printed in every Republican paper, has been put in big type at the head of their editorial columns, and has been printed in huge posters for country circulation. We have the authority of Senator Hampton for the declaration that he said nothing of the kind. It is a malicious, mean lie, made from whole cloth and put in circulation with full knowledge that it was a dirty falsehood. The Republican managers have started out with a determination to make the campaign on villainous canopies. They have hid and are saving experts to conduct and utter lies in their interest. They pay no heed to exposures of their villainies. Their organs persist in uttering lies that have been nailed fifty times; nor will they copy this authoritative declaration of Senator Wade Hampton that he said nothing at Staunton, or elsewhere, that could possibly be tortured into the shape or meaning given it in the alleged extract above quoted.—Washington Post.

Here is something that will bear frequent repetition. When Garfield's services had been secured by Chittenden for the De Golyer paving ring, Chittenden wrote to De Golyer as follows: "To-day's and to-night's work has secured the assistance of General Garfield. You cannot overrate this accession. He is the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, and holds the purse strings of the National Treasury. Through him must come every dollar of appropriations. I need not say that I now feel certain of success. This 'accession' enabled the paving ring to siphon \$11,250,000 from the public treasury."

From all portions of Indiana we hear reports of Republicans who are abandoning their party—men who believe that the time for a change of Administration has arrived. They are Republicans of honest convictions, who see that the leaders of their party are corrupt, and that such men as Garfield and Arthur ought not to be elected, and rather than contribute to such disgrace they will abandon the party.—Indiana Sentinel.

POLITICAL POINTS.

—The Albany Argus says it is just as certain as anything in the future can be that the Empire State will give the Democratic ticket a majority of 50,000 votes.

—Carl Schurz in his great speech forgot to mention that Chet Arthur was in any way connected with Republican politics. Does he give a reduction for this omission?—New Haven Register.

—The collectors of Republican campaign funds frequently send their circulars to Hancock men. Changes this year are so numerous that a great deal of Republican circular work has been wasted.

—Senator David Davis well says General Hancock's letter to General Sherman "marks him as one of the wisest of his time, with a statesman's grasp of mind, and with the integrity of a patriot, whom no sense of expediency could swerve from his honest convictions."

—The St. Louis Post-Dispatch says of Hancock's letter of acceptance: "Compared with his many utterances, the mediant, concealed effusion of Garfield is as the bedecked and bedizened Drum-Major beside the stern, thoughtful victor at Austerlitz in his redingote gray and cocked hat of the Brienne school."

—If Hancock's election depends, as Garfield admits, upon gaining New York State, he will be the next President of the United States in all human probability. The State is naturally Democratic. When such men as the peerless hero of Gettysburg are at the head of the ticket it is doubly sure.—Utica Observer.

Republicans who accuse Mr. English of having at any time been a pro-slavery man should remember that he is on record as hostile to it. In one instance he said: "Aside from the moral question involved, I regard it as an injury to the State where it exists, and, if it were proposed to introduce it where I reside, would resist it to the last extremity."

It is charged against Mr. English that in his money transactions he kept a tight grip on his own. He differs some from the Republican candidate for President, Garfield, kept a tight grip on the \$5,000 De Golyer fee, but loosened it on the Credit Mobilier and Salary Grab. He was frightened out of his grip on the last two.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Southern claims and war debt, of which the Republicans have so much to say, amount to several thousand millions of dollars and are held chiefly in foreign countries. Imagine the Democrats voting to tax themselves to pay all this! Imagine the average Democratic farmer's anxiety to mortgage his farm for half its value in order to pay an outlawed and illegal claim! Republican campaign thunder this year is louder but more empty and harmless than ever before.—St. Louis Republican.

Worn-out Sectionalism.

The conference of Republican chiefs in New York, and the counsel that they individually and collectively offered, in fact thrust upon the party, were fruitful in warning. Once more that great party takes its stand upon the old worn-out sectional issue which has so long been a disgrace to our country, a reproach to the governing elements and a bar to perfect reconciliation and general prosperity. We have enough faith in the better instincts of some of these Republican leaders to believe that at that consultation they took this step, they fled to this dernier resort to reluctance, and only after thorough conviction that everything else had failed. But the dead did have done service once or twice in its martial winding sheet, and it has now reached a point where it betrays itself, not alone by its ghastly features, but by its unmistakable odor of decay. What a fall for a party that can point (with pride?) to many triumphs, to be reduced to the extremity of ransacking the charnel house for an issue that has no more vitality to-day than the old question of embargo. Yet when these men had looked upon the situation in all its bearings, from their standpoint, and had considered one with another the dangers and the chances, they saw nothing left for them to do but bring out again that grime and gory emblem under which they had marshaled in the past, slanders and falsehoods, and fears and Ku-Klux alarms.

We are aware that a very large proportion of Republicans who do not make politics a trade have supposed that sectionalism was to be left out of account. General Grant, in his Southern tour, found every reason to treat it as a thing of the past and so expressed himself. Even Garfield, when bidding for the Presidential nomination, through the sober sense of the people, deplored a revival of sectionalism. But the men who direct his political fortunes have agreed with him to adopt a new motto. They appeal from their Phillips sobers, and viewing the situation with minds in which reason is given fair competition with prejudice, to their Phillips drunk with political excitement and in the frenzy of desperation. Do any think that we exaggerate? Let us see what their foremost men said at the New York conference. Mr. Blaine stated the issue to be whether "the men who fought the civil war shall surrender to the men who fought against the Union." As Mr. Logan viewed it, the question was whether "the loyal men of this land, who stood by her Constitution and flag when sword and flame were applied to her temple," or "the rebel army and the Copperheads of the North shall have a right to govern this country." Mr. Sherman said it is whether "the Republican party shall resign to the Solid South, headed by Wade Hampton and the Ku-Klux Klan, and a little segment in the Northern States calling itself the Democratic party." General Harrison said it is "how we will defend Washington against the enemy that once opposed it in arms." And thus each took a turn at the same old monotonous fiction. They have nothing else, and this has long ceased to be an issue everywhere except in the imaginations of organs, stump speakers and campaign correspondents. We do not believe such wretched and putrid lies can be again made to supply the place of truth.—Boston Post.

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